

The two-pole cable can be extended, but there are a few things to keep in mind. Since the temperature is transmitted ohmically, any contact resistance must be prevented as best as possible in order not to distort the temperature value.

The cable used for the extension must have at least the same cross-section as the cable we use, i.e. at least  $2 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^2$ , although a larger cable cross-section ( $>1.0 \text{ mm}^2$ ) is recommended if the cable route is significantly longer ( $>5 \text{ m}$  in total).

The connection of both cable ends should be spring-loaded or soldered (not screwed), although in this application the soldered connection can only be achieved using a special connector. These are available on the internet as 'solder connectors'.

### 1. Prepare the wire



### 2. Position wires into solder splice



### 3. Tubing will shrink and solder will melt and flow through the stripped wires



The advantages of this connector are that the shrink tube effect makes the connection insensitive to oxidation, water and dirt and the stabilizing effect of the shrink tube makes this solder connection absolutely uncritical in mobile use.

If it is ensured that the connection will be installed in a dry and clean environment, two spring-loaded WAGO terminal connectors (no gas-tight connection) can also be used:



A plug connection then would also be ok, but attention must be paid to the quality of the plug and the respective crimp connection.

Our users have often had problems with plugged connections, so this is not our first recommendation.

When connecting the two-pole cable to the device terminal, you should definitely avoid wire end sleeves and insert the stranded wire directly into our terminals.